Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-40

Trifloxystrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of a new use on sweet and tart cherries to the label of Flint 50WG Fungicide, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of Flint 50WG Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27529.

The evaluation of this trifloxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available on the PMRA website, under Public Registry, Product Information, Current Applications.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not pose an unacceptable health risk. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin on sweet and tart cherries is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps).

The proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin in Canada in or on food, to be added to those MRLs already legally established, are as follows.

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1 The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/Amendment/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2006-3353.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetate, including the metabolite (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene] amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin	1	Sweet cherries, tart cherries

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the PMRA's MRL webpage.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. As per Table 2, the proposed MRL in Canada differs from the corresponding tolerance established in the United States (tolerances listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide) and the Codex[2] MRL (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL

Food Commodities	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Sweet cherries, tart cherries	1	2.0*	3.0**

* Tolerance is established for "Fruit, stone, group 12".
** MRL is established for "Stone fruits".

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin and posting an Established Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) document on the PMRA's website.

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2 Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.